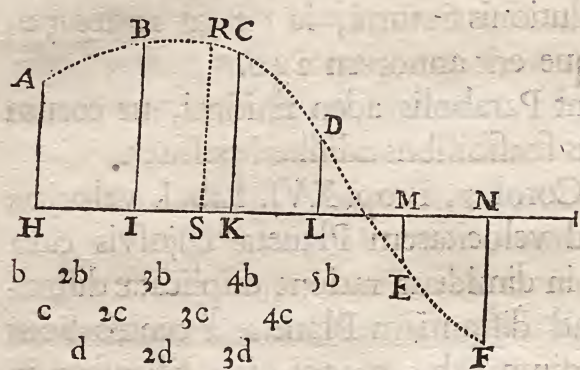


$2c, 3c, 4c, \&c.$  tertias  $d, 2d, 3d, \&c.$  id est, ita ut sit  $HA - BI = b, BI - CK = 2b, CK - DL = 3b, DL + EM = 4b, -EM + FN = 5b, \&c.$  dein  $b - 2b = c \&c.$  Deinde erecta



quacunque perpendiculari  $RS$ , quæ fuerit ordinatim applicata ad curvam quæsitam: ut inveniatur hujus longitudo, pone intervalla  $HI, IK, KL, LM, \&c.$  unitates esse, & dic  $AH = a, -HS = p, \frac{1}{2}p$  in  $-IS = q, \frac{1}{3}q$  in  $+SK = r, \frac{1}{4}r$  in  $+SL = s, \frac{1}{5}s$  in  $+SM = t$ ; pergendo videlicet ad usque penultimum perpendicularum  $ME$ , & præponendo signa negativa terminis  $HS, IS, \&c.$  qui jacent ad partes puncti  $S$  versus  $A$ , & signa affirmativa terminis  $SK, SL, \&c.$  qui jacent ad alteras partes puncti  $S$ . Et signis probe observatis erit  $RS = a + bp + cq + dr + es + ft \&c.$

*Cas. 2.* Quod si punctorum  $H, I, K, L, \&c.$  inæqualia sint intervalla  $HI, IK, \&c.$  collige perpendicularorum  $AH, BI, CK, \&c.$  differentias primas per intervalla perpendicularorum divisas  $b, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b$ ; secundas per intervalla bina divisas  $c, 2c, 3c, 4c, \&c.$  tertias per intervalla terna divisas  $d, 2d, 3d, \&c.$  quartas per intervalla quaterna divisas  $e, 2e, \&c.$  & sic deinceps; id est ita ut sit  $b = \frac{AH-BI}{HI}, 2b = \frac{BI-CK}{IK}, 3b = \frac{CK-DL}{KL} \&c.$  dein  $c = \frac{b-2b}{HK}, 2c = \frac{2b-3b}{IL}, 3c = \frac{3b-4b}{KM} \&c.$  Postea  $d = \frac{c-2c}{HL}, 2d = \frac{2c-3c}{IM} \&c.$  Inventis differentiis, dic  $AH = a, -HS = p, p$  in  $-IS = q, q$  in  $+SK = r, r$  in  $+SL = s, s$  in  $+SM = t$ ; pergendo scilicet ad usque perpendicularum penultimum  $ME$ , & erit ordinatim applicata  $RS = a + bp + cq + dr + es + ft, \&c.$

*Corol.* Hinc areæ curvarum omnium inveniri possunt quamproximè. Nam si curvæ cujusvis quadrandæ inveniantur puncta aliquot,

quot, & Parabola per eadem d  
hujus eadem quam proximè cum  
rest autem Parabola per Methodo  
metricè.

Lem

*Ex observatis aliquot locis Com*  
quodvis inter

Designent  $HI, IK, KL,$   
(in Fig. præced.)  $HA, IB, K$   
longitudines Cometæ,  $HS$  tem  
mam & longitudinem quæsitam  
duci intelligatur curva regularis  
invenitur ejus ordinatim app  
quæsitam.

Eadem methodo ex observa  
latitudo ad tempus datum.

Si longitudinum observataru  
duum tantum 4 vel 5; sufficeri  
inveniendam longitudinem &  
sint differentia, puta graduum  
quinque adhiberi.